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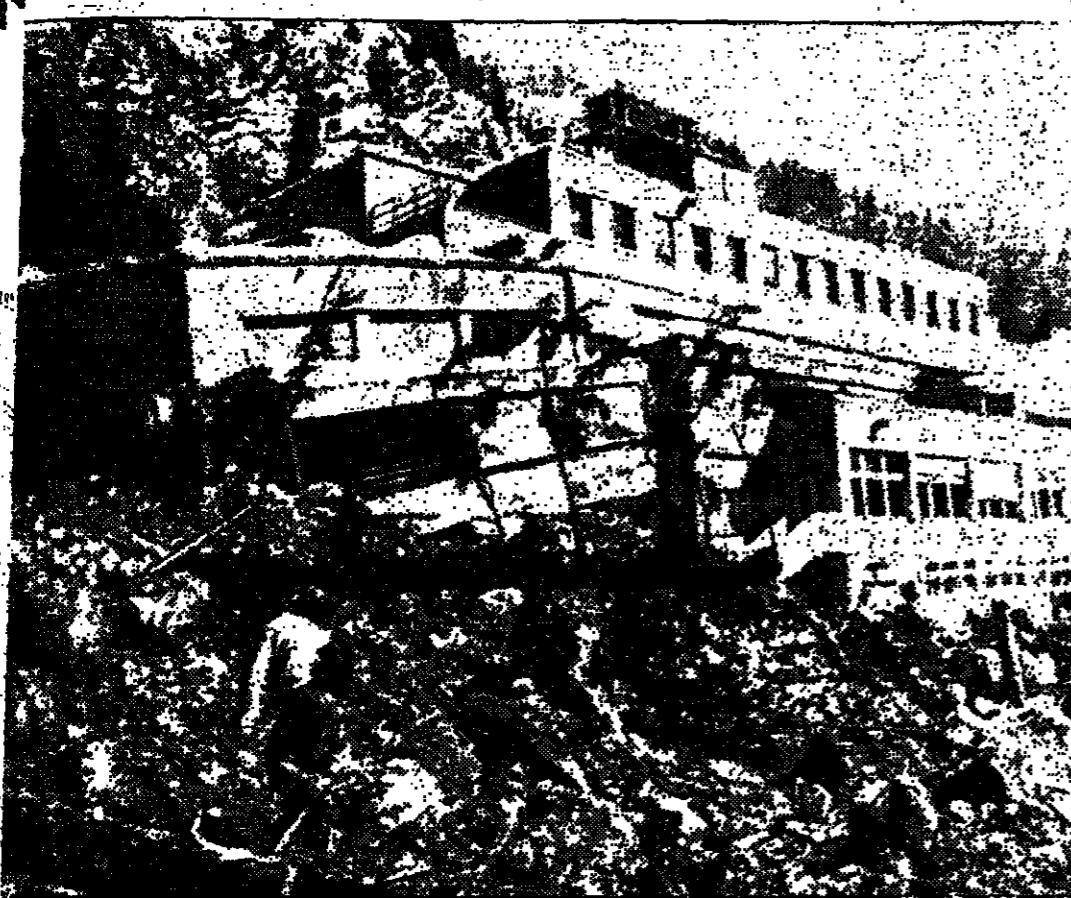
DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny, 65-68 (20-18). Temperatures occasional rain in the evening. Yesterday's temp., 70-72 (21-19). DOW: Cloudy. Temp., 61-63 (16-9). Temperatures little change. Yesterday's temp., 59-63 (15-10). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny, 63-67 (17-21). NEW YORK: Occasional rain, 61-62 (15-16). Yesterday's temp., 61-62 (15-16). Yesterday's temp., 61-62 (15-16). Yesterday's temp., 61-62 (15-16).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

27,139

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1970

Established 1887

Associated Press
SHATTERED—Rescuers searching the landslide and ruins of the clinic it hit.

French Avalanche Toll at 20; Hope Dims for 52 Still Buried

By Aline Mosby

SAINTE-GERVAIS, France, April 16 (UPI)—An avalanche of snow, rocks and earth swept down today three hospital dormitories full of tubercular children and buried them under more than a million tons of debris in the French Alps. About 500 rescue workers dug frantically at the Plateau d'Aoste, in the Haute-Savoie for survivors under the threat of yet another slide. But there was little hope at the 52 missing children and its toll would be higher. Seven bodies have been recovered from the site.

Sixteen mutilated bodies of children and four adults—hospital personnel—were found by late in the afternoon, according to Robert Milin, minister of public health. Police brought in dogs to sniff for survivors or dead.

The rescue operation, which involves hundreds of workers with axes, pneumatic drills and dozers, was threatened by a wall of snow and earth overhanging the mountain from where the fall came.

Explosives Fail

Gendarmes tried three times to break up the mass with explosives but failed.

"We have no hope that any more will be found alive. If they were, would be a miracle," Henri Courte, prefect of the district, said. The avalanche struck the left wing of the Rue des Pas Samson shortly after midnight, four hours after the youths, aged 5 to 16, had gone to bed. It swept down a curve and completely demolished the three-story buildings of the left wing, where 60 boys were staying and carried off two cottages housing medical personnel. Officials said there were 165 children in the sanatorium at the time of the avalanche.

Above: Converst, chaplain of the sanatorium, saw it happen from a cottage across the valley from the hospital.

I heard a terrific noise. Opened the window I saw a horrible cascade: the slide descended at a speed and the ledge was carried away like hunks of straw," another man, whose son was in the left wing, said. "Sunday was his birthday. It will not be his birthday, it will be his funeral."

Offers Sympathy

Mr. Boulin tried to comfort a couple whose five-year-old son caught in the disaster. "The government offers you our sympathy," Mr. Boulin said. "But our child," cried the father, tears running down his face. He 200-yard-wide, more than half a million-ton avalanche left behind a sweeping path of mud, trees and snow in its wake. And what he had to say sounded

Associated Press
PATH—The swath swept by landslide that smashed into a children's tuberculosis sanatorium in French Alps.

Second Round of SALT Opens In Vienna on a Cautious Note

By Chalmers M. Roberts

VIENNA, April 16 (UPI)—The harsher than his words in Helsinki, Mr. Boulin tried to comfort a couple whose five-year-old son caught in the disaster. "The government offers you our sympathy," Mr. Boulin said. "But our child," cried the father, tears running down his face. He 200-yard-wide, more than half a million-ton avalanche left behind a sweeping path of mud, trees and snow in its wake. And what he had to say sounded

Poll Shows Majority of Americans Would Curb Constitutional Rights

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—A majority of Americans appear ready to restrict basic freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, according to a poll by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Even with no clear danger of violence, 76 percent of those polled said that they opposed the freedom of any group to organize protests against the government.

Smaller majorities indicated that they would favor restrictions of freedom of the press and double jeopardy and would support preventive detention.

The poll was a random national telephone sample of 1,128 adults. The results were broadcast Tuesday night on the program "60 Minutes," with excerpts from companion interviews conducted by CBS in Bloomingdale, Ill.

Of ten constitutional rights tested in the poll, CBS said that

Majorities favored limiting five and offered only mild support for two others.

Only three of the ten protections won strong support. Trial jury was endorsed by 62 percent of those questioned. Secret trials were opposed by 75 percent. Searches of homes without warrants were opposed by 66 percent.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)

Apollo-13 Passes Halfway Mark; All Well for Splashdown Today

Astronauts Fight Cold, Prepare for Re-Entry

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 16 (UPI)—The Apollo-13 astronauts passed the halfway mark home today with their patched-up spaceship on true course and their reserves of oxygen, water, power and fuel holding up well.

Optimism both in space and on the ground was growing that Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. and his two crewmates, Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr., would safely splash down in the Pacific at 1800 GMT Friday.

"It's going a lot better than we ever expected," reported Capt. Lovell.

On the day Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise had hoped to be walking on the moon, the lunar lander Aquarius was still linked to the command module, Odyssey, as they went past the midway point at 1854 GMT.

Chief astronaut Donald K. Slayton said Apollo-13 would probably try to hold on to Aquarius until about an hour before scheduled splashdown.

Beautiful Shape

"If things keep going the way they are, we're in beautiful shape," Mr. Slayton said. "But you can't discount the fact that something else might go out on you before you get home."

Mr. Slayton said re-entry itself was "not really difficult, but the problem is one of integrating all of these procedures into a reasonable time line—it's the time it takes to do them and the time is limited."

As Apollo-13 steadily moved into earth's gravity, its speed was building up from 2,750 miles an hour at the midway point to 24,325 miles an hour just before it reaches earth.

The astronauts planned to shed their service module about four and a half hours before re-entry. That was the section in which an explosion caused America's third moon-landing mission to be aborted.

One of the astronauts' biggest problems seemed to be the cold in the command module, but this was a "matter of discomfort and not safety," Mr. Swigert told mission control it was 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit in the command ship Wednesday night. Space center spokesman Jack Riley said later, however, that telemetry showed cabin temperature of 52 degrees at the time.

"It's not too uncomfortable in Aquarius, but it's definitely cold in Odyssey," Mr. Swigert said, adding that Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise were doing extra sets of long underwear.

Earlier Thursday, Capt. Lovell and Mr. Swigert hooked up a loop to recharge one of the three batteries in the command module and Mr. Haise reported, "They both came down here into Aquarius, rubbing their hands and shivering."

Power Failure

The command module got cold because all its instruments were turned off to conserve electricity. An oxygen tank explosion ruptured its supporting service section Monday night, causing an electric power failure and ruining the lunar landing mission. The operating instruments normally heat the cabin.

The cold concerned engineers worried about the command ship's delicate guidance equipment. They feared the ship's computer and associated gear might not work as exactly as designed when the astronauts begin their descent to earth.

But Christopher C. Kraft, deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, said the worst that could happen under such conditions would be that Apollo-13 might land 25 miles off target. This was acceptable, he said.

The space center reported the "weak" tropical storm Helen is expected to be 500 miles from the recovery area. The forecast for the landing site was for winds of 15 knots and four-foot seas, which space officials termed "acceptable."

Space agency sources, meantime, said some engineers now believe excessive pressure or foreign matter in an oxygen tank led to the explosion Monday night that brought failure to the mission.

They said a meteorite impact still could not be excluded as the cause of the near tragedy, but it was believed the tank ruptured and carried away systems, which resulted in loss of power for the command module.

Flight director Gerald Griffin reported that Apollo's maneuver Thursday morning had headed it into the imaginary space corridor (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sisco Cancels Visit to Jordan; Anti-U.S. Protests Are Cited

TEL AVIV, April 16 (UPI)—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco has cancelled his visit to Jordan because of the anti-American demonstrations in Amman, the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv said tonight.

The spokesman said it still was not known if Mr. Sisco, who wounded up a three-day visit to Israel tonight, would go to Lebanon tomorrow instead of Jordan.

Guerrilla organizations in Lebanon have called for demonstrations against him there, too.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said Mr. Sisco has "deferred" his visit to Jordan. Asked for explanation, he said the use of the word "deferred," the spokesman said that this leaves open the possibility Mr. Sisco may go to Amman at another time.

After visiting Lebanon, Mr. Sisco is scheduled to go to Tehran Monday to attend a two-day conference of American ambassadors in the Middle East and South Asia.

Mr. Sisco met Deputy Premier Maj. Gen. Haim Barlev in Tel Aviv this morning and then flew with Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Haim Barlev in a helicopter to tour Moshav Yarden and Kibbutz Gezer, two settlements south of the Sea of Galilee that are under frequent attack by Jordan-based army and guerrilla gunners.

Jordan Denounces Action

AMMAN, April 16 (Reuters)—Jordan tonight denounced as unjustified the cancellation of the visit by Mr. Sisco.

A statement issued after King Hussein had conferred with his senior ministers said the events of the last two days when the U.S. Embassy was attacked and the American cultural center set afire by Palestinian demonstrators reflected the general feeling toward American policy.

But the statement said the Jordanian authorities "are aware of their responsibilities and duties and are confident of their (security) measures."

"Therefore the cancellation of the Sisco visit to the Jordanian capital was not justified," the statement said.

Western diplomats here regarded



APOLLO SIGHTED—Scientists at Fernbank Science Center in an Atlanta suburb lined up telescope and attach an electronic image intensifier for a look at the crippled Apollo-13, 190,000 miles away on Wednesday night. The spaceship as seen on the intensifier's screen is circled at right. Streak is a pointer.

Meanwhile, the aircraft carrier *Iwo Jima* is expected to reach the prime splashdown area at 1500 Greenwich mean time, or about three hours before the expected splashdown.

The Air Force said a large task group is being assembled in American Samoa for the return of the spacecraft.

The Air Force said four Hercules helicopter rescue crews (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Fresh Troubles Feared

Paisley Wins Local Election To Ulster Parliament Seat

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 17 (UPI)—The Rev. Ian Paisley, militant Protestant evangelist, was elected to Northern Ireland Parliament to-day.

A major plank in Dr. Minford's platform was the moderate Protestant policy of instituting reforms to improve the lot of Northern Ireland's 500,000 Roman Catholics.

For years the Catholics have complained of discrimination at the hands of the million-strong Protestant majority.

The result was a severe setback for Northern Ireland's Premier, Maj. James Chichester-Clark, and his reforming government in a British province torn by Roman Catholic-Protestant antagonisms.

Returns from the Bannside district gave Mr. Paisley 7,981 votes, Dr. Minford, 6,776, and Mr. McGuire, 3,524.

New Crisis Feared

A fresh crisis of confidence in Maj. Chichester-Clark's administration was almost certain to arise as result of Mr. Paisley's election.

The seat previously was held by Capt. Terence O'Neill, former Northern Ireland premier who defeated Mr. Paisley in an election last year. Capt. O'Neill later resigned and was given a peerage.

This time, Mr. Paisley increased his vote by 1,650.

Political commentators suggested that Mr. Paisley had been helped by the votes of some Roman Catholics, who hoped that his election would discredit the

number of armed forces supporters. Maj. Am. Rung admitted

that Cambodian Army officials

believe the Vietnamese had been shot by enraged Cambodian villagers for cooperating with the Viet Cong. Such cooperation has been the major charge in the government's propaganda attacks against the Vietnamese minority in Cambodia.

What actually happened remains unclear, as do many things in Cambodia's strange new war. But observers cited the fact that many of the victims had their arms tied, which clashes with the contention that they had been killed madly during battle.

The bodies began floating past the main Mekong River ferry crossing near Neak Lung, south of Phnom Penh, on Monday, but Cambodia's border war was escalating by the hour and nobody paid much attention to a few more bodies.

By yesterday, however, the trickle of disfigured corpses down the muddy river had become almost a flood. Ferry passengers held handkerchiefs to their faces to escape the stench of death.

Sometimes the ferry swept bodies aside, with passengers watching impassively as the corpses were tumbling into the surging wake. Near the landing on the eastern bank, where the sides and a curve in the river made a backwash, half a dozen bodies floated face down within about 30 yards of a slope where village women were doing their wash.

Since nobody had bothered to count, no one knew how many had drifted by. Villagers along the river said the number may have

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Soviet Envoy to UN Endorses New Conference on Indochina

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 16 (UPI)—Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik today endorsed the concept of a new Geneva conference as the only way to bring about a "fresh solution" of the problems in Cambodia and Indo-china.

Mr. Malik also appeared to dismiss the current Big-Four talks here on the Middle East as futile. He linked the solution to all Middle East problems to a total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

In response to a question on Cambodia, Mr. Malik noted that the Soviet Union had opposed the withdrawal of the International

Commission on Indochina (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Rocket Crash Made Moon 'Ring Like a Bell' for 4 Hours

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON. April 16 (UPI)—The moon "rang like a bell" for four hours Tuesday night when Apollo-13's booster rocket smashed into it, triggering the greatest man-made moonquake to date.

The crash of the empty rocket casing 80 miles from the seismometer left by Apollo-13 was planned months ago as Apollo-13's first scientific experiment. With no moon lander, it becomes the only one.

Dr. Gary Latham, a seismologist, said yesterday in Houston—where signals from the Apollo-13 instrument have been received regularly since November—that the signal Tuesday was much larger than expected.

Scientists say tentatively that it will force reconsideration of all theories so far proposed about the lunar interior.

It may indicate that the unknown events that melted the moon's surface around 3-1/2 billion years ago, a billion years after its creation, were so great that they melted material at least 35 to 40 miles in depth. The sound waves apparently penetrated at least that deep before returning to the surface.

The signals also seemed to show that if the moon has a molten or once-molten inner core, it must be deeply buried. The seismometer recorded no variation in signals to indicate any boundary or area of differing material.

These initial conclusions back up the fact that the Apollo-13 experiment has provided one of the most important sets of raw data thus far about the still largely unknown moon.

Lunar seismology began with the first lunar landing last July, when Apollo-11 astronauts left a seismometer that worked only for one day. The Apollo-13 crew left a much more sensitive seismometer with more rugged instrumentation.

Apollo, in Re-Entry Path, Prepares for Splashdown

(Continued from Page 1)
leading at the proper angle into the upper fringes of the atmosphere.

"We're in the corridor now," Mr. Griffin said. "If we do anything now, it would be to get us back toward the center." If Apollo-13 missed the corridor and came in at a too-shallow angle, the ship would skip away from earth. If it came in at too steep an angle, the ship could be damaged or destroyed.

Later, mission control said the astronauts would have to make a tiny course correction at 1253 GMT Friday to fine-tune their aim on their splashdown target. The maneuver would be made with small steering rockets and slow the craft just one mile an hour.

Flight director Glynn Lunney told a news conference, however, that Apollo-13 is in "a comfortable trajectory" and that the Friday course correction was not absolutely necessary. He said it might make the crew happier to do it because it would put them on a re-entry path they were more familiar with.

When told the entry angle was a good one, Capt. Lovell replied, "Yeah, that sounds pretty good. We're getting in there."

A seal in a lunar module helium tank burst as expected early today and engineers for a while thought that the escaping gas might affect Apollo-13's trajectory. They later determined that it had no effect, but the gas did start the spaceship revolving once every two minutes.

"It's a little annoying," reported Mr. Swigert. But he said the constant spinning was not uncomfortable. The revolving interfered with radio communications periodically as the antenna pointed away from earth.

Apollo-13 had been farther off course than any other returning moonship. Without Thursday morning's maneuver, the astronauts would have missed the earth by more than 100 miles and sped off in a distant orbit in which they would have been doomed.

The astronauts were well aware of the situation. When told by ground control that the firing looked good, Mr. Haise snapped back: "Let's hope it was."

The astronauts tested one of the two main electrical distribution systems in the command module late Wednesday and found it worked. This was a boon to plan to use power from the lunar module to charge the command module's batteries before re-entry.

Mr. Kraft said the operations just before Apollo-13 splashed into the atmosphere Friday still would be tight, and require precise plotting on the part of the astronauts. They will jettison their damaged service module and their life-saving lunar module before riding the cone-shaped command module into the atmosphere.

Recovery Ship En Route

The aircraft carrier *Iwo Jima* steamed to the splashdown point 830 miles south-southeast of Pago Pago and about 3,200 miles south of Hawaii.

"I hope they split that carrier right down the old flight deck," Mr. Griffin said.

The mission control center at Houston was jammed for the critical course correction Thursday morning, but one man noticeably absent was Lt. Comdr. Thomas E. Mattingly. Doctors said a rise of lymph cells was noticed in his blood and this could be a preliminary symptom of German measles.

Mr. Swigert replaced Comdr. Mattingly a day before Apollo-13's launch from Cape Kennedy last Saturday. Comdr. Mattingly had been exposed to German measles, and doctors feared he would get sick this week when he should have been orbiting the moon.

Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise were to have set out on the first of two field trips today in a hilly stretch of moon terrain called Fra Mauro. They would have remained on the lunar surface until Friday and they were due back under normal mission plans to a Pacific splashdown next Tuesday.

As Apollo-13 sped away from the moon Wednesday night, Mr. Haise looked back and said wistfully, "Well, there's the old terminator (sunshed) line at Fra Mauro."

"We would have landed there two hours ago."

Splashdown Weather Forecast Is Favorable

(Continued from Page 1)
will be about in the recovery zone southeast of Samoa as an extra precaution.

The task force comprises some 150 men including flying rescue men, weathermen, maintenance technicians, communications experts and other specialists. All are based at Samoa's Pago Pago airport.

Waiting to give aid if needed

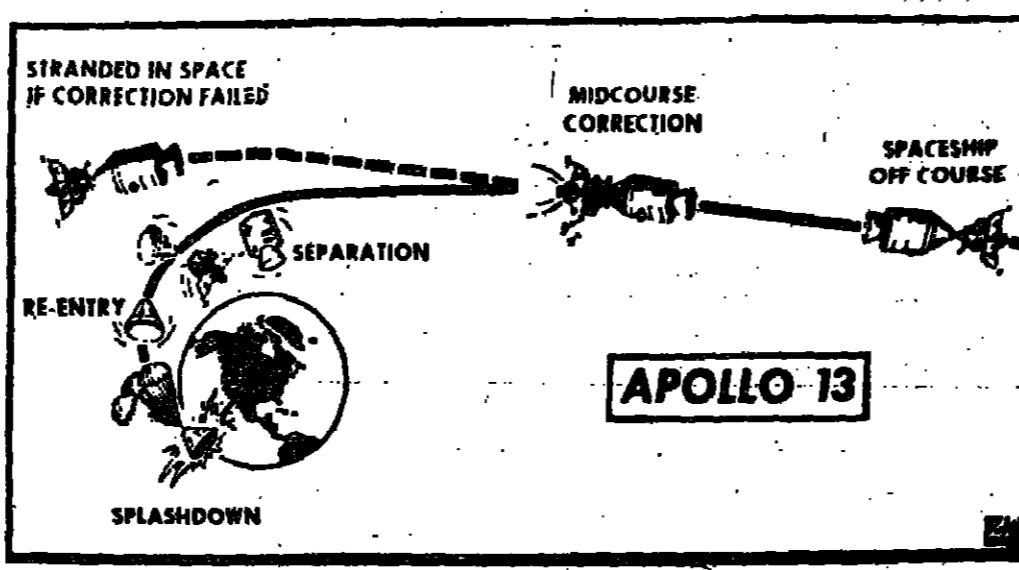
were ships from countries around the world, including the Soviet Union.

Britain had put its fleet at the disposal of any rescue operations. Other ships on the alert included those of France, Italy, South Africa, Brazil, Uruguay and West Germany.

The Soviet Union announced today it has directed two more ships to the anticipated landing area.

However, Britain has withdrawn Royal Navy ships from Apollo rescue duties in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans because U.S. space officials are confident they will not be needed. A Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

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Associated Press
Diagram of the vital Apollo-13 course change that put it into re-entry path.

After Successful Mid-Course Correction

Next Critical Period for Apollo—Re-Entry

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 16 (AP)—Barring a new major problem, the next critical period for the Apollo-13 spacecraft will be in the hours before re-entry Friday.

Before re-entering the atmosphere the astronauts must discard two sections of their space train—a powerless service module and the lunar module, which has been their lifeboat since the command ship was crippled by an oxygen tank rupture.

Then they must power up the now dead command ship with auxiliary batteries before making the blazing dive back to earth and splashdown in the Pacific.

A team of mission control center specialists has been working around the clock to perfect the highly technical details for bringing the spacemen back from the brink of disaster.

A tentative plan calls for the three astronauts to enter the command module and power up its systems about 1230 GMT Friday. Two hours later they are to jettison the service module by exploding connecting bolts.

Possible Collision

Because the tank rupture occurred in the service module it has no power and cannot move away on its own as on previous re-entry missions. To avoid a possible collision, the astronauts will move away by firing the lunar module jets.

They will seal off the three-foot-long tunnel between the lunar and command ships and pressurize it about two hours before the approximate 1800 GMT re-entry sequence begins.

Flight controller Glynn Lunney at press meeting



Associated Press
Flight controller Glynn Lunney at press meeting.

Emergency Panel of Experts Aids Houston Flight Center

By Martin Waldron

HOUSTON, April 16 (CNYT).—Apollo-13 flight director Glynn S. Lunney's voice had a distinct edge to it.

"Are you positive?" he asked glancing down a row of consoles to an assistant who was feeding him information.

"Yes," the assistant said.

"Well, I feel better," Mr. Lunney said.

"It is the 13th or the 15th, or maybe even the 20th."

In the months of training leading up to Apollo-13, the crew and the directors flew dozens of simulated flights in which every conceivable emergency short of absolute catastrophe was made to happen to the spacecraft.

The instructions were routine. But they represented the thinking of dozens of experts and were based on data supplied by millions of dollars worth of computers.

Watching from the back of the control center—the heart of the Manned Space Center—were members of a committee of U.S. space pioneers. They included Air Force Lt. Gen. Dan Phillips, Dale Myers, the associate administrator for manned space flight, and Frank Borman, Charles Mathews, the associate administrator for manned space flight, William E. Bergen, the president of North American Rockwell Co., which makes the spacecraft; J. Evans, the president of Grumman Aircraft Co., which made the lunar landing module; and Joseph G. Gavin, the senior vice-president for space of Grumman.

"When the explosion happened Monday night, the crew had started to climb into the LEM even before the flight director told them to, they were so familiar with what probably would happen."

"If this crew gets back, it will be because of the absolute faith the crew and the directors have in each other."

In making the life-or-death decisions, the four flight directors, who work in shifts, rely heavily on dozens of flight controllers and a bank of five 20-foot-long computers.

During a space flight, the computers will receive millions of bits of information radioed automatically from space.

After digesting and correlating the data, which is done almost instantly, the computer is prepared to spew out situation reports on almost anything connected with the flight that the flight director and his assistants might desire.

And Hypothetical Questions

The computer also can handle hypothetical situations, such as "what will happen if . . . ?"

If a problem should arise and the flight director cannot propose a solution, he can ask the controllers for suggestions.

Each controller, in turn has a staff he can ask for suggestions.

In appointing the special committee, Dr. Thomas O. Paine, NASA director, said there was no intention of taking any authority from the flight directors.

"The committee has no line of authority whatsoever," Dr. Paine said.

In addition to Mr. Lunney, who is a 33-year-old aeronautical engineer, flight directors working the Apollo-13 flight are Gerald D. Griffin, 35, Eugene F. Kranz, 36, and Milton Windler, 38, all aeronautical engineers.

(From yesterday's *late editions*.)

Experts Seek Crisis Cause Of Apollo-13

Foreign Matter' In Oxygen Suspected

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—Engineers investigating events leading to Apollo-13's emergency in space believe "some sort of foreign matter" in an oxygen tank may have heated the gas until something burst, informed sources said today.

The highly placed space agency sources said many members of a hand-picked group of investigators reached this conclusion while trying to determine the condition of the Apollo-13 service module, where the explosion occurred Monday night.

The highly placed space agency sources said many members of a hand-picked group of investigators reached this conclusion while trying to determine the condition of the Apollo-13 service module, where the explosion occurred Monday night.

We started looking right away at the probable condition of the service module—with no intention of using it again but to establish what its effect would be on conditions of recovery of the astronauts, one source said.

Many members of the team believe some oxygen-system component is the most likely source. They reached this conclusion while trying to determine the sequence of events.

"Although a meteoroid impact can't be excluded as a possibility," one source said, "some of those engineers think a probable cause of the original event could have been a reaction between oxygen and some sort of foreign matter—the nature of which has not been determined—in the tank itself, which heated the oxygen at a rate which led the pressure to rise faster than the relief valve could contain it."

"They feel this caused the rupture of a yet-to-be-identified component—tubing, a fitting, a valve or the oxygen tank itself—which carried away adjacent redundant systems, resulting in the loss of all three fuel-cell systems."

Sudden Drop

Telemetry data recorded just before and during the accident showed a rapid rise in pressure in one liquid-oxygen tank, followed by a very sudden drop of pressure in that tank to zero, the source said.

He said the second tank's oxygen pressure bled down to zero in about three hours.

Such an explosive rupture and resulting shrapnel could have ripped away wires, pipes, joints and instruments in the crowded equipment bay No. 4 of the service module.

The space agency confirmed existence of the investigating group but would not comment on its findings.

Dr. Thomas P.aine, National Aeronautics and Space Administrator, said he will establish a board to investigate the explosion after Apollo-13 returns to earth.

The oxygen system aboard the command ship's service section is complex. Each of the service module oxygen tanks started out containing 336 pounds of oxygen, compressed into a supercold liquid state.

As this oxygen is heated, it becomes a gas and expands.

The oxygen is stored in round, double-walled nickel-titanium tanks with an outside diameter of 36 inches. Each wall is six-hundredths of an inch thick, with the space between them insulated by paper matting, fiberglass, aluminum foil and a vacuum.

Radioactive Box On Apollo Heads For Davy Jones

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI)—The only thing to remain intact when the lunar module Aquarius burns up as it re-enters the earth's atmosphere tomorrow will be a 40-pound package containing radioactive plutonium.

The plutonium, which would have been used to power scientific experiments on the moon, is enclosed in a cask especially designed to remain intact in case the mission ended without a moon landing.

An official said the projected splashdown points—prime and alternates—are all in deep water and the case of radioactive material will sink to the bottom of the ocean. He said it is unlikely that it will ever be recovered or that it will spread radioactivity.

In reply to another question a member of the association treaty said the government would withdraw its troops to the line that existed before the Middle East war on June 5, 1967.

"Without this, not a single other problem of the Middle East situation can be solved," he asserted.

EEC Unit Effectively Vetoed Resumption of Aid to Greece

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, April 16 (UPI)—The negotiations—or soon will negotiate—trade agreements with all other Mediterranean countries.

Favorites Seen **ATHENS,** April 16 (AP)—Greek Foreign Minister Evangelos Averof accused the army-backed regime of "one-sided nationalism" toward detainees, while many "distinguished democrats" and military officers are still held in isolation without charges.

Mr. Averof, a rightist, who himself sentenced to a five-year term for contravening martial law and later pardoned, was returned to Monday's release of colonels Mikis Theodorakis and Tsafos Liberman of 333 "Communist" rebels.

A military court in Athens Sunday imposed heavy prison sentences on 27 leading Greeks charged with attempting to overthrow the regime.

He said that the Greek regime found this "one-sided favoritism" preposterous.

100,000 Jam Rome Square Ask Farm Aid

ROME, April 16 (AP)—About 100,000 farmers demonstrated in Rome today, protesting that the most and earns the least."

Some carried signs saying: "Who Works Too Hard Doesn't Make Love."

The farmers paraded through traffic-jammed streets from four quarters of the city to the Plaza del Popolo.

It was one of the biggest demonstrations in recent years in the capital, which has seen huge turnouts for general strikes and student protests.

Europes Asked to Act

The small farmers demanded action by Premier Mariano Rumor's new government, now seeking a first vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, to put them on a parity with other groups of workers who won pay increases by striking.

They demanded an increase in the prices of their products to keep abreast of the increased cost of living. They asked to be included in national medical programs and they want an increase in pensions from \$28 to \$41 a month.

The demonstrators said they represented more than 1.5 million farmers who work small plots of land. One million of them have farms of less than a half acre.

Vets Taxes Target, Too, in U.S.

Street Battles Erupt After War Protests

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—Street violence broke out in Cambridge, Mass., Berkeley, Calif., Oxford, Ohio, and Washington, D.C., in the aftermath of demonstrations protesting the war in Vietnam and federal taxes that support it.

On Harvard Square in Cambridge a bank was set afire, hundreds of windows were broken, and police and firemen were stoned by young radicals, who had split off from a huge tax-protest rally at the Boston Common.

At the University of California in Berkeley, a student rally broke up into a march on a Navy ROTC building, and police used heavy doses of tear gas to turn back a crowd that threw rocks and balloons filled with paint.

At the University of Miami

(Ohio), 170 students were arrested when they refused to leave a campus ROTC building they had occupied after an anti-war rally. Tear gas was used to disperse a crowd of 3,000 students outside the building.

13 Held in Washington

In the nation's capital, 13 persons were arrested during the several meetings that broke out when 300 demonstrators split off from the main group of protesters and began throwing rocks and breaking windows.

Elsewhere across the country, thousands of Americans joined in peaceful protests against the payment of federal taxes that pay for the war in Vietnam. There were minor conflicts in New York and at a stockholders' meeting in Cleveland.

More than 4,000 college and high school students poured into Cambridge, smashing windows and looting a few stores after the rally on Boston Common. The crowd, which contained many blacks, was led by a group called the "Baby Black Contingent" in honor of the Black Panther leader scheduled to be tried on a murder charge in New Haven.

Cambridge police and Massachusetts state police used smoke bombs to disperse the crowd at first and then hurled tear gas to push it away from the square and in the direction of the Charles River.

5,000 in Streets

At least 20 persons were hospitalized and two were seriously injured. Last night nearly 5,000 people were still in the streets, some of them ripping up bricks to hurl at police. The original crowd contained few Harvard students, but as the night wore on more from the university joined those in the streets.

At Berkeley, about 800 students left an anti-war rally on Sproul Plaza to march on the ROTC building. They threw rocks at the building and into the ranks of police, who then moved in with tear gas and clubbed several demonstrators. The gas poured over large areas of the campus, drifting into class rooms from which hundreds of students fled with tears streaming down their cheeks.

At least six persons were arrested, and two were used as shields by police trying to move out of the crowd. A fire in one campus building caused \$2,000 in damage. There were repeated instances of students stoning police and police charging back with clubs.

From New York to San Francisco, there were militant speeches and a variety of anti-war gimmicks. Parade protesters surrounded Internal Revenue Service offices, dumped hundreds of "Form 1040" forms in rivers, and urged audiences to stop paying taxes that support the war.

In Des Moines, Iowa, a crowd dumped tea in a river to re-enact the Boston Tea Party of 1773, a protest against paying British taxes. Sam Brown, national coordinator of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, told about 400 people there, "We are proud not to be silent. It is the President who is silent. It is America when he cites silence as a virtue."

Elsewhere the rhetoric was more strident. In New York, David DeManger, one of the Chicago Seven, told 6,000 people outside the IRS center, "Don't give them (the government) your money. Give where it counts—to the Black Panthers and resistance movements."

About 7,000 people at a Chicago Love rally heard Sen. Charles E. Goodell, D., N.Y., denounce a "war that brings nothing but death to Vietnam and thwarts our hopes for renewing our own nation."

Nixon Going to Calif.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 16 (UPI)—President Nixon is scheduled to arrive at the Western White House next Thursday or Friday for a ten-day working vacation, it was learned yesterday. The Nixon family's last visit here was during the New Year holidays.



United Press International
RIOT IN CAMBRIDGE—Demonstrators slump to the ground as helmeted riot stick-wielding police chase anti-war protesters who raced through the university center setting fires and smashing windows after a rally Wednesday on the Boston Common.

Five Score and 7 Years Ago...

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—Sen. Charles Mathias, R.-Md., says the U.S. owes the town of Frederick, Md., \$200,000 "plus interest" for delaying an attack on Washington, D.C., during the Civil War. He has introduced a bill in the Senate to direct the government to pay this alleged debt. He said many historians believe Lt. Gen. Jubal Early's 24-hour stay in Frederick in 1864 allowed Gen. Ulysses S. Grant time to mass sufficient forces to stop a later Confederate assault on Washington by Gen. Early's troops.

Gen. Early had to wait that long for the city to raise the \$200,000 ransom he demanded for not destroying Frederick and some Union supplies. Sen. Mathias said it took the town 27 years to repay the banks that lent it the money.

ACLU Files Suit, Opposes Opening Of Overseas Mail

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a suit here challenging the constitutionality of proposed federal regulations that would permit customs officials to open mail from overseas without the recipient's permission as currently required.

In announcing that the suit had been filed in the Federal District Court here, Melvin L. Wulf, legal director of the ACLU, said today that he had received evidence that the proposed regulations are already in effect, even though Post Office Department officials have denied this.

David A. Nelson, general counsel of the department, said in a telephone interview from Washington that the regulations are still under consideration as part of a series of measures the Nixon administration hopes to enact to stop the growing flow of pornography mailed into this country.

Mr. Nelson, recalling that the proposal had aroused some opposition in Congress, said: "We're dealing with an uncommonly sensitive problem that may require much more discussion before it is adopted. Mr. Wulf is simply wrong about this—the regulations have not been adopted."

But the union's legal director insisted that post office officials were already turning suspicious material over to the customs authorities under the provisions of the proposed regulations and that he would seek a preliminary injunction to halt this alleged practice.

The ACLU maintains that regulations allowing the opening of first-class mail without a search warrant violate the guarantees of the Fourth Amendment prohibiting unreasonable search and seizure," Mr. Wulf said.

Piccard Spots Beer Can at 600-Foot Level

BOBOKEN, N.J., April 16 (UPI)—Dr. Jacques Piccard, the underwater explorer, was asked by Stevens Institute of Technology here what pollution he had observed 30 miles out at sea and 600 feet under water.

"We saw an old can of beer," the scientist replied.

In Report to Senator

U.S. Notes Possible Conflicts In Judge Blackmun's Rulings

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—

The U.S. Justice Department disclosed today that Judge Harry Blackmun, President Nixon's new nomination for a seat on the Supreme Court, took part in three cases as an appeals judge concerning companies in which he held stock.

A letter from Deputy Attorney

General Richard Kleindienst to Sen. James Eastland, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which examines Supreme Court nominations, said that a full account of the facts of the cases was being made at Judge Blackmun's suggestion.

The 16-page letter also contained synopses of some of the major cases in which Judge Blackmun has participated on the federal bench and a brief account of his personal finances, giving his net assets as about \$125,000.

Mr. Kleindienst told Sen. Eastland that it was the administration's view that there was no need for Judge Blackmun to disqualify himself in two cases involving Ford Motor Co. and one affecting the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—firms in which he held stock.

Haynsworth Recalled

Mr. Kleindienst's letter was the first intimation that Judge Blackmun might be in any way open to the sort of criticism directed at Judge Clement Haynsworth, who was rejected by the Senate. Judge Haynsworth was accused of a "lack of sensitivity" about a possible conflict of interest in some of his rulings involving companies in which he had an interest.

In a conversation yesterday, informed Rep. Gallagher that HEW had given the plan a failing grade. But there was no official word from the White House that the plan is dead. Rep. Gallagher said he will not cancel his hearing until he has heard from certain White House staff members testing plan.

Nixon Suggests Cleanup Drive In Great Lakes

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—

President Nixon stepped up his anti-pollution campaign with a request yesterday to Congress for legislation to launch a cleanup campaign in the Great Lakes.

At the same time, he ordered a comprehensive study of ocean pollution to determine if new legislation is needed to protect sea life.

The President said that the New York area alone annually dumps 48 million tons of dredging, sludge and other materials into the Atlantic—an amount that would cover Manhattan Island to a depth of one foot in two years.

In a special message, Mr. Nixon told Congress that a \$70-million outlay was needed in the first year of the program to end the dumping of polluted dredge spoil in the Great Lakes. The federal government should put up \$35 million and local governments \$35 million to get the program started, he said.

During 1963 and 1964, the letter said, Judge Blackmun bought 22 shares of American Telephone and Telegraph stock. In 1967 he participated in a decision dismissing a suit for \$35,000 in damages against Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., an AT & T subsidiary.

The letter said that the value of Judge Blackmun's Ford stock at purchase was "slightly in excess of \$1,500" and the AT & T shares \$1,350.

"By any quantitative standards," the Justice Department official said, "Judge Blackmun's interest in the two Ford cases can only be described as microscopic."

Mr. Kleindienst noted that the federal statute that requires a judge to disqualify himself in cases in which he has a direct financial interest applies only if the holding is "substantial."

22 Shares Purchased

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Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, told a Senate subcommittee on the aging that the new form is a particular hardship on the elderly, "many of whom have reduced reading ability caused by failing eyesight as well as perhaps a diminished capacity for comprehension."

Sen. Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, told the Senate American taxpayer "has proper complaint."

He said they can scarcely believe their tax dollars are spent wisely "when the tax form themselves are visible advertisements of bureaucratic inefficiency."

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Tumultuous Welcome Given Bosch in Santo Domingo

By Juan de Onis

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 16 (UPI).—Juan Bosch, leader of the Dominican left-wing opposition, received a tumultuous welcome, despite police intimidation as he returned today after three years abroad.

Earlier, policemen had fired into the funeral procession of an 18-year-old girl killed by police gunfire at a pro-Bosch rally yesterday. A boy in the group, which was shouting anti-government slogans as it made its way to the cemetery, was critically wounded.

Mr. Bosch flew here in a chartered airplane from Curacao, 500 miles south of here, and was met at Las Americas Airport by a huge crowd of well-wishers shouting "revolution now" and waving flags.

Credos Line Route

The highway leading into the capital from the airport was lined with welcoming crowds and a throng congregated at the Duarte Bridge over the Ozama River where the young woman, Mirta de la Rosa, the mother of two children, was killed yesterday.

Troops were at strategic places on the highway and at the entrances to the city, as they have been for more than a week since President Joaquin Balaguer ordered virtual military occupation of poorer districts, closed the University of Santo Domingo with tanks, and suspended all public school classes until June 1.

The political tension over Mr. Bosch was critical. He has agreed to take a leave rather than resign, which will allow Mr. Balaguer to reassume office after the election.

The Dominican Revolutionary party has not agreed to Mr. Balaguer's formula and will abstain in the election.

Mr. Bosch was president for seven months in 1963 but his elected government was toppled by a military coup.

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U.S. May Rent 24 Phantoms To Australia

Offers Jets Pending F-111 Improvement

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—The United States has offered Australia up to 24 Phantom fighter-bombers with problems with the defective F-111C aircraft are worked out, the U.S. and Australian defense chiefs have announced.

The Phantoms, workhorses of the Vietnam war, will be provided on lease or other reimbursable basis while technical and operational problems on the F-111Cs are solved prior to delivery.

The F-4 Phantoms are produced by McDonnell Douglas, while General Dynamics builds the trouble-plagued swing-wing F-111.

Australia ordered 24 of the 1,500-mph F-111s in October, 1968, and has paid \$230 million for them, but repeated groundings and technical problems have delayed delivery.

In a joint statement Tuesday, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Australian Defense Minister Malcolm Fraser agreed to delay delivery of the F-111Cs until present difficulties are fully evaluated and corrected.

"Because of the uncertainty and time required to accomplish these corrections, agreement has been made to provide to Australia on a lease or other reimbursable basis up to 24 F-4E Phantom aircraft for the interim period, should the Australian government so desire," the statement said.

All F-111s will undergo a severe testing program starting soon to determine whether they're free of a serious manufacturing flaw in a wing pivot, which caused a crash in Nevada Dec. 22.



Associated Press

SAW HIMSELF AS SOMEONE SAW HIM—Pablo Picasso, 88, made a rare and unannounced appearance Wednesday to watch a film about himself, "Portrait of Picasso," made by Edward Quinn. His wife Jacqueline accompanied Picasso to the showing at a Cannes salon.

Hess to Permit Family To See Him in Prison

WEST BERLIN, April 16 (Reuters).—Eduard Hess, former deputy to Hitler, will receive visits from his wife and son in the four-power Allied war crimes prison at Spandau next week, an Allied spokesman said today.

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Hess refused to receive his family for almost 23 years because he felt it beyond his dignity to be seen by them while serving a sentence he considers unjust. His family's visit is scheduled for April 24, two days before his 76th birthday.

4,000th Tremor In Month Hits Turkey

ANKARA, April 16 (Reuters).—An earth tremor rocked western Anatolia today—the 4,000th since the end of war crimes prison at Spandau next week, an Allied spokesman said today.

The state meteorological office here said the tremor had its epicenter at Gediz, where it was of medium intensity.

Lesser vibrations were felt in Istanbul, Ankara, Bursa and throughout the Aegean area as far south as Denizli, the office said.

In Afyon Province, house walls cracked, sending villagers fleeing to the streets in panic. They stayed out of doors in fear of new tremors.

This is the third time in the last few days that the 84-year-old Mr. Brezhnev has appeared in public and made a major speech without being accompanied by the two other members of the ruling triumvirate, Premier Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny.

These two have recently been reported ill. Mr. Podgorny had to

Predicting 'Victory' for Communism

Brezhnev Opens Lenin Centenary Fete

MOSCOW, April 16 (Reuters).—Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today opened the celebrations marking the centenary of the birth of Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, with a promise of the victory of Communism.

Mr. Brezhnev, speaking at a meeting of Soviet and foreign Communists at Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, on the Volga River, southeast of Moscow, said: "It will take no small efforts to win a final and full victory. But we are confident this victory will come."

Mr. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party that Vladimir Ilich Lenin shaped, spoke at the unveiling of a huge marble memorial building in his honor.

The Soviet Union has been gradually building up preparations for the centenary itself next Wednesday, April 23.

"This victory will come because there exists our country, country of Lenin, and because there exists the powerful world of socialism, a strong bastion of social progress," Mr. Brezhnev said, according to extracts from his speech issued by Tass, the official news agency.

Shelepin There

The only other member of the country's ruling party Politburo present was Alexander Shelepin, chief of the Soviet trade unions.

The highlight of the Lenin celebrations is expected to be a party and government rally in the Kremlin on Tuesday.

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According to Mr. Litvinoff, Mrs. Onitman maintained her right to settle in Israel under Soviet law and her lawyer also argued that Soviet citizens had the legal right to emigrate for the purpose of family reunification.

An official spokesman said to LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—A Soviet spokesman, who had recovered and returned to work, said that Mr. Kovner still had complications following his admission to a hospital 12 days ago with complications following a cold.

President Podgorny was reportedly fit again, as appearing in public in southern Russia this week but was not present at today's ceremony.

Jew Who Attempted to Leave Russia Reportedly Is Jailed

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—A Soviet Jewish woman, who had tried repeatedly to obtain permission to join her father in Israel, was reportedly told that her application had been rejected.

After the rejection of her petition, Mrs. Onitman reportedly said that she no longer considered herself a Soviet citizen and refused to take back her identity card.

Mrs. Lilia Abramova, Onitman's sister, was also denied permission to join her in Israel. According to reports, she then ignored a written summons to appear before the court and was arrested in October, 1969.

At her trial, Mr. Litvinoff said, Mrs. Onitman maintained her right to settle in Israel under Soviet law and her lawyer also argued that Soviet citizens had the legal right to emigrate for the purpose of family reunification.

Sik Gets Swiss Asylum

BERN, April 16 (UPI).—Czech Vice-Premier Ota Sik was granted asylum in Switzerland, a spokesman said here yesterday. Mr. Sik and his family, an arc in the Western Ukraine, where many Jews live. When her sentence was announced, a group of young Jews who had obtained permission to attend the trial reportedly held a protest demonstration in the courtroom.

The report of the trial came from Eduard Litvinoff, a writer and editor of Jews in Eastern Europe, a magazine he edited quarterly in English, French and Italian. He said that he received information from "reliable sources" in the Soviet Union.

According to Mr. Litvinoff, Mrs. Onitman had submitted several petitions to Soviet authorities shortly after the August, 1968, invasion of Czechoslovakia by Russia, her husband, her adopted child asked for asylum in January.

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U.S. Planes Hit Targets in Cambodia

28 GIs Die, 69 Wounded in Day's Combat

SAIGON, April 16 (UPI)—U.S. fighter-bombers attacked targets inside Cambodia yesterday in retaliation for a North Vietnamese mortar attack across the border into South Vietnam, the U.S. command said today.

The command also reported 28 Americans killed and 69 wounded in yesterday's fighting, the costliest one-day toll since the enemy's spring offensive began April 1.

Fourteen of the Americans died and 22 were wounded in what military spokesman called the worst booby-trap incident of the Vietnam war.

An American 105 mm. artillery shell rigged by the Viet Cong as a booby trap exploded late yesterday when it was triggered by a soldier moving with his unit over a hilltop near the South China Sea, 305 miles northeast of Saigon.

The blast set off mortar shells carried by other infantrymen.

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese gunners maintained a high level of shelling across Vietnam last night and early today, bombing 42 allied targets. Fifteen of the attacks were against American units. One American was killed and ten wounded, military spokesman said.

U.S. spokesman said the Americans air attack on Cambodian territory knocked out a guerrilla 82-mm. mortar position after Communist gunners had hit a South Vietnamese civilian defense group position near the border.

Bomb Kills 2 in Saigon

SAIGON, April 16 (UPI)—A terrorist bomb being transported through the crowded streets of Saigon's Chinese section of Cholon exploded during the evening rush hour today, killing two persons and wounding seven, military sources reported.

A homemade claymore type mine containing about 15 pounds of plastic explosive was being transported on a three-wheel motorcycle when it blew up, killing the driver and a woman passing on a

Henry du Pont, Industrialist, Is Dead at 71

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16 (AP)—Henry Belin du Pont, 71, a former vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., and a great-grandson of the company's founder, Eleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours, died Monday at his home in Greenville, a suburb. Mr. du Pont had suffered a stroke last October.

Mr. du Pont had been a vice-president and member of the concern's executive committee from 1959 to 1963. At his death he was a member of the board of directors and finance committee.

A graduate of Yale University, Mr. du Pont also studied mechanics and aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and received a bachelor of science degree in 1923. He joined the du Pont company as assistant treasurer in 1928 and the following year was transferred to engineering research and development. For some years afterward, he headed the technical division of the engineering department.

Robert Riggs

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (NYT)—Robert Riggs, 74, an artist whose lithographs of circuses and prizefights are in several important collections, died Wednesday night of a heart ailment at his home.

Besides winning many medals for advertising art from the Art Directors Club, Mr. Riggs received the Pennell Memorial Medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Frank Logan Medals for watercolor and for lithography of the Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Riggs served in the Army in World War I with a medical unit in France. He attended the Academie Julian in Paris and the Art Students League in New York.

His works have been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, the Library of Congress, Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Art Institute of Chicago, Los Angeles Museum, and the Copenhagen Museum.

Bryan Downey

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (AP)—The death of Bryan Downey, 73, a prizefighter who claimed the world middleweight championship after a controversial match with Johnny Wilson in 1921 in Cleveland, was disclosed Tuesday.

Mr. Downey died March 28 in Veterans Hospital in West Los Angeles.

In the disputed match the referee had awarded the match to Mr. Wilson on a foul but the Cleveland Boxing Commission overruled the verdict and gave the fight to Mr. Downey on a knockout. Harry Greb cleared up the title claims when he beat both fighters in 1922.

Vladimir Martemyanov

MOSCOW, April 16 (Reuters)—A Soviet sports newspaper today reported the death of former world international aerobatic champion Vladimir Martemyanov, 34, but did not give any details on his death.

Death Notice

Monseigneur Theodore GOUZIROS and his wife now the tragic loss of his beloved wife.
Monsieur Theodore GOUZIROS,
born Constantine Francois,
died on April 13th, 1970
at his residence in the church
Notre-Dame de la Consolation in Brussels.
The burial took place on the same
day in the family tomb in Liege. The
present notice is therefore incomplete.



AFTER TESTIFYING—Capt. Ernest L. Medina and his attorney, F. Lee Bailey, meet the press after appearing before a congressional subcommittee opening an inquiry into the alleged My Lai massacre.

House Panel Forced to Subpoena Army Witnesses in My Lai Probe

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—The chairman of a special congressional investigation of the alleged My Lai massacre said yesterday that he had to subpoena Army witnesses because the Pentagon refused to produce them voluntarily.

Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., made the accusation after his House Armed Services subcommittee heard six of those witnesses in closed session, including Capt. Ernest Medina, one of the defendants in the case.

Capt. Medina's lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, supported Rep. Hebert's

U.S. Arms Aid Is Requested By Cambodia Assistance Would Not Include Troops

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The State Department said today that the United States has under consideration a request by the Cambodian government for military aid.

Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey told newsmen that "through our embassy in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian government has requested military assistance from the United States. The request is being examined."

Mr. McCloskey did not provide any information as to what kind of assistance the Cambodians are asking for but officials said the request did not include troops.

Meanwhile, on the Senate floor, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield urged the administration to turn down the Cambodian request.

"The road out of Vietnam for this nation does not lead by way of arms supply or any other involvement of the Indochinese tragedy into Cambodia," the Montana Democrat said.

He warned that the appeal was another of "the siren songs" that have lured the United States again and again into "the maw of Southeast Asia."

"We do know, or we ought to know on the basis of experience, that even with a massive infusion of American equipment, we are likely to have a minimal constructive effect on that upheaval and we will open the door to another destructive impact on our own national interest," he said.

End of an Oast

Sen. Mansfield said that "what was for a decade and a half the only oasis of peace in Indochina has been turned into a bloody battlefield in the space of one month."

He praised ousted Prince Norodom Sihanouk as keeping Cambodia out of the conflict through his diplomacy. He contended that the potential of an ugly genocide by government-stimulated mob action against the several hundred thousand Vietnamese civilians... who have lived in reasonable peace in Cambodia."

Sen. Mansfield told the Senate that the only way for the United States to avoid being dragged into another Vietnam was to "not intervene in any way, shape or form."

At the State Department, when asked about reported massacres of Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia, Mr. McCloskey said: "We have no information of our own to confirm such reports."

When asked whether such massacres, if they did take place, would affect U.S. policy toward the new Cambodian government, he said that "any mass killing of innocent people is abhorrent and warrants condemnation."

Mr. McCloskey declined to say whether the administration, if it decides to supply arms to Cambodia, would consult first with Congress. However, previously, Secretary of State William P. Rogers has indicated that there would be consultations in such a case.

Reds Widen Their Attack In Cambodia

PHEOM PENH, April 16 (AP)—

Vietnamese Communist forces have widened their attacks in Cambodia and are now threatening more than one-third of the country in a broad arc.

Viet Cong units, calling themselves the "New Sihanouk Army" in honor of the deposed head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, are advancing on four major fronts now, and others could soon be opened.

The broadening assault coincided with reports that a Peking radio broadcast heard here said Prince Sihanouk would return from the Chinese capital to Cambodia tomorrow.

Since he was ousted March 18, and the new government began attempting to push the Vietnamese Communists out of Cambodian sanctuaries, the Communists have turned their fury on Cambodia.

The new Viet Cong military line runs from the eastern central town of Krek, a major rubber plantation area, south in a swooping line through Kompong Trach, around Sway Rieng and then over to the Mekong River.

Last Bastion Threatened

Virtually all of the area known as the "Terror's peak," which lies deep in South Vietnam, is now under Viet Cong control. The last holdout was Sway Rieng and it is now threatened on three sides.

Cambodian gunboats patrolling south from the crossing regularly come under small-arms fire and attacks from recoilless rifles, the flotilla commander said.

On the west bank of the Mekong and south of Phnom Penh, Viet Cong forces have pushed up toward the provincial capital of Takeo.

Military commanders report that mixed Viet Cong-North Vietnamese units have moved into the Elephant Mountains south of Takeo in force. Other units coming up the west bank of the Mekong could outflank Takeo defenders.

These Communist movements appear to be accomplished through infiltration of small units, which cut roads and prepare defenses for other infiltrators slipping in behind.



A RE-BEGINNING—Second round of SALT negotiations opened yesterday in Vienna. At left, foreground, is chief Soviet delegate Vladimir Semyonov. The chief U.S. delegate, Gerard Smith is at far right, smiling.

All Indochina in Paris Talks

Reds Charge U.S. Helped Cambodians in 'Massacre'

By Henry Ginder

PARIS, April 16 (NYT)—North Vietnamese and its Southern Communist allies have accused the United States of penetrating deeply into Cambodia and of helping the present regime in Phnom Penh to "massacre" Vietnamese.

(On Monday it was reported that all ten journalists were in the hands of the Viet Cong in Cambodia's Sway Rieng Province. Villagers were quoted as saying all the captives were safe and apparently in good health and unharmed.)

USAF Pilot Acquitted Of Smuggling Opium

SAIGON, April 16 (Reuters)—A court-martial has reprimanded an American Air Force pilot after finding him not guilty of smuggling opium from Bangkok to Saigon.

Maj. Hugh Davis, 37, was accused of smuggling 20 boxes containing 850 pounds of opium. Six cardboard boxes containing opium were found in the major's room, but he denied knowing what he contained.

The President also expressed the

Second Round of SALT Opens In Vienna on a Cautious Note

(Continued from Page 1)

cess. We look forward to its early achievement."

The Nixon message reaffirmed

what he had said at Helsinki:

hope for an agreement on limitation and eventual reduction of strategic arsenals "with proper recognition of the legitimate security interests of the United States and the Soviet Union and of third countries."

Most Comprehensive Manner

Then the President added that Mr. Smith's instructions "will enable you to move from general explorations, the Helsinki pattern,

"to a discussion of more specific proposals toward these ends." Mr. Nixon also told Mr. Smith that "you have authority to approach the issues in the most comprehensive manner."

A comprehensive agreement

would curb the deployment of rival

nuclear warheads on missile systems as well as curb anti-missile defense systems. Mr.

Nixon, whose position seems the

most secure in the Kremlin, Mr.

Semyonov was on safe ground.

The first opportunity for an exchange of views behind closed doors will come when the two delegations have their first

business session tomorrow afternoon at the Soviet Embassy. A second meeting is scheduled for next Monday morning at the U.S.

Embassy.

Today's 30-minute televised opening ceremony was held at the Belvedere, an in-city palace, where the Austrian State Treaty was signed almost 15 years ago. The treaty evacuated the Red Army from Austria and set this small nation on its current neutral course in international relations.

Austrian Foreign Minister Kurt Waldheim sounded very much as his Finnish counterpart had sounded last November when the Helsinki talks opened. Mr. Waldheim hoped for "a turning point in the history of disarmament" (a word both big powers avoid here) and "a new phase" in East-West relations.

Mr. Waldheim also referred to

the fact that the same ornate room in the Belvedere Palace had been used for signing the Austrian State Treaty.

Communist China and the Soviet Union have agreed to a limited withdrawal of opposing forces from their disputed frontier, according to information reaching Western capitals.

U.S. officials said yesterday that they regard the reports, which have been filtered through both Russian and Chinese sources, to be credible.

What is involved, according to these sources, is a mutual token withdrawal intended to scale down the border tension rather than any settlement of the protracted dispute over the 4,000-mile Sino-Soviet frontier. Talks on the border crisis began in Peking on Oct. 20, 1968, after clashes between Russian and Chinese troops raised a threat of major warfare.

No details are available on the scope of the troop pullback agreement, reported to have been reached in the last week or two. Whatever its dimensions, however, the agreement represents an advantage to the Chinese. They had insisted all along that the first

condition for substantive political discussions on the border dispute was that "armed forces of the

Chinese and Soviet sides disengage by withdrawing from, or re

fraining from entering, all the disputed areas along the Sino-Soviet border . . ."

The Chinese reportedly originally sought a withdrawal to about

60 or 100 miles from the frontier.

The Russians had resisted the demand, on the ground that it

would leave their side of the border exposed to Chinese encroachment without any settlement of the basic dispute.

Thousands of square miles of territory are involved in the dispute.

The Chinese have said they do

not demand return of all territory taken from them under what they call "unequal" Czarist treaties, but

they seek what they call a "new, equal treaty" to replace the old.

U.S. experts speculate that what

has happened is that the Soviet

Union, wanting to de-escalate

the dispute, has withdrawn from

the Peking talks.

Mr. Kuznetsov is now likely to

withdraw from the Peking discus-

sions and they will be turned over to a Soviet ambassador, these

sources suggest. This would re-

store ambassadorial-level repres-

sents between the two arch-rivals

for Communist world leadership

for the first time since 1966.

The Soviet Union and China

withdrew their ambassadors that

year during a period of violent out-

bursts and physical attacks on

foreign embassies in Peking at the

outset of China's convulsive cul-

</div

East German Fined for Book

'I'll Write, Publish What I Like'

By David Binder

MOSCOW, April 16 (NYT).— "Did the Stalinist cult of personality come by chance, or did it have deeper roots in the story of socialism?"

The novelist, Stefan Heym, is a dedicated Socialist, and this question to himself six years ago. His answer, which cost him his latest book, "Lassalle," cost him a 300 mark fine and continues trouble with East Germany's stern cultural censors.

His controversial novel is about Ferdinand Lassalle (1825-64), one of the most spectacular and incongruous figures of the 19th century.

A brilliant son of a Jewish merchant, Lassalle burst upon the Central European scene as the improbable defender of countess Sophie von Hatzenfeldt—a messy divorce case, which he finally won. His vaulting ambition carried him simultaneously into high society and into the bubbling young Socialist movement. He was killed in a melodramatic duel over a still-born child by a Romanian nobleman in 1864—not yet 40 years old.

A Year's Research

In the course of more than a year's research, mainly at the state library here, Mr. Heym included that Lassalle's founders of the General German Workers Association in 1863 saved the way not only for today's Social Democratic and Communist parties, but also for the "cult of personality"—one-man dictatorship—in the socialist movement.

As the author tells it, "I wanted to find out where the idea of dictatorship came from and how it all fit together. I went back to Lassalle because he had the embryo of the first workers' party—Marx and Engels had no such organization. Lassalle wanted to get power, to be president of Germany. He was not of the working class or even for it; he wanted to be on the back of the working-class. It was never used."

Mr. Heym's novel contains so compelling scenes highlighting Lassalle's drive to power and his砾砾 way of using it, that are based entirely on historical fact, as is the rest of this biographical work. In one, Lassalle ruthlessly rids himself of his loyal proletarian aide, Julius Vahlteich, when the older objects to his one-man rule of the young movement; another, Lassalle revels in a adulation of thousands at a mass rally in the Rhineland.

Extremely Sensitive Subjects

Because the "cult of personality" and Lassalle himself are extremely sensitive subjects in the eyes of orthodox Communists, the novel brought him immediate conflict with East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity party, of which he is not a member. Mr. Heym is not a democrat in any way.

He first submitted his manuscript to his East German publishers who have ignored it. So then asked the copyright office of the Ministry of Culture for approval before mailing it to his publishers in West Germany and Britain. He explained in a recent interview that the copyright office is normally there to protect German Democratic Republic authors from capitalist exploitation. In practice, it functions as a censor. It never gave him authorization. "So when I told my publishers

in the West to go ahead they were caught in a typical Prussian dilemma," Mr. Heym continued, "because our constitution says there is no censorship."

As a penalty, the Ministry of Culture fined him 300 marks—about \$83 at the official exchange rate. "It is like a traffic fine for speeding," he remains with the hint of a smile.

To Hell With It!

"I told them I'll write what I like and I'll publish what I like and for that I am willing to pay a 300 mark fine or go to jail, and to hell with it. But I will not write against Socialism."

As a result, "Lassalle" has become something of literary curiosity—banned in East Germany because of its political taint and virtually ignored in the West. Both the West German edition of about 5,000 and the somewhat smaller English edition by Cassel and Co., entitled "Uncertain Friend," have remained sleepers, with little critical response. One American publisher is sitting on it.

Another curious aspect of "Lassalle" is that Mr. Heym, who emigrated to the United States in 1935, wrote the original in English and then translated it into German.

"I am somewhat disappointed," the 56-year-old author admitted. "I don't think 'Lassalle' has been understood in the West." However, in the circles of Heym admirers in Germany it is highly regarded, less for its political pertinence than for its literary qualities.

19th Century Atmosphere

He has succeeded not only in recreating the atmosphere of Germany in the mid-19th century, but also the florid language that was common in the circles frequented by Lassalle. It is the equivalent of the Victorian era that produced the Gothic novels of English literature, which have no counterpart in German prose.

Asked whether "Lassalle" was a labor of love, Mr. Heym retorted: "He was a bastard. But damn it, I got to like him. Maybe there is an affinity. He was a Jew and a revolutionary. I am a Jew and a Socialist. He was a fantastic character, not just one person but many combined, and he is all but forgotten. Marx and Engels were sanctified. But nobody ever mentions Lassalle. I came to see he was a fallen angel."

For an American reader there is a poignant parallel between Mr. Heym's Lassalle and Alexander Portnoy, the hero of Philip Roth's "Portnoy's Complaint."

Drawing on Lassalle's diaries and letters, the author portrays him as a 19th century Portnoy determined "to escape the smells of the ghetto... the squabbling and whining of his mother and sister."

Like Portnoy, Lassalle found liberation from the domination of his *Jiddische Mutter* in the conquest of gentle women—the Countess Hatzenfeld, a Russian princess and many others—all shamed as both Lassalle and Portnoy referred to them in Yiddish.

Impotent, Too

Again like Portnoy, Lassalle became horrifically impotent when confronted by a beautiful girl of his own Jewish origin—Helen von Dönniges. That was his downfall.

To prideful to relinquish his claim on Helen, Lassalle challenged her.

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lenged her other suitor, Yankov von Racowitza. In the duel on Aug. 28, 1864, his rival shot first, hitting Lassalle deliberately in the genitals and wounding him mortally.

Queried about this parallel, Mr. Heym screwed up his bushy eyebrows and replied: "I've read 'Portnoy' and it had not occurred to me. But perhaps they have something in common in the psychoanalysis of a Jew—although the ghetto in Lassalle's time was much different than in Portnoy's."

Mr. Heym, who lives comfortably in the so-called "intellectual settlement" in Berlin's Grunau district, continues to be a prolific writer.

He fled Nazi Germany in 1933 at the age of 20 and landed in the United States two years later. He earned a Master of Arts at the University of Chicago and, after publishing articles and books about Nazis, joined the U.S. Army in 1943. He earned a Bronze Star in battle which he later sent back to President Truman in protest against American engagement in the Korean War and against the (Sen. Joseph) McCarthy witch-hunts.

American-Born Wife

With his American-born wife, Gertrude Gelbin, he went to East Germany in 1953. For a time they flourished. He was awarded the Heinrich Mann prize in 1954 and the National Book prize five years later. His wife founded and developed to prominence the English-language publishing house, Seven Seas Books. She also helped Mr. Heym edit his own novels including "Lassalle," which he dedicated to her.

Since her death a year ago, he has been very much alone. His solitude is compounded by the disapproval of the party, which turned thumbs down on his writing in 1966 when he spoke up at a writers' congress for the independence of creative artists.

Last year his income in East Germany was about 5,000 marks (\$1,800) from royalties. "I am living on my savings," he said.

He has just put the finishing touches on a novella about Daniel Defoe which is bound to get him in more trouble with the authorities. It tells about Defoe's challenge to the censors and the way he was pilloried in public.

Rewriting History

His next project is a large-scale novel on the biblical theme of King David and King Solomon. He said the idea attracted him because it involves "the rewriting of history." Mr. Heym suggested he is dealing with a parable about Stalinism. "It is the story of a revolution and its aftermath," he said.

The Bible he is using as raw material was borrowed by his late wife from the Christian Science Library in the old Loew's building at 1540 Broadway in New York.

Impotent, Too

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Daria Halprin and Mark Frechette in "Zabriskie Point."

Music in London

Back-to-the-Roots Rock or 100-Decibel Chamber Music

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 16.—Creedence Clearwater Revival, out of San Francisco, making its first European tour, sold out the Royal Albert Hall two evenings running. It is the third of the major American rock groups to appear there this season; and, in public performance at least, it is also the best.

Chicago Transit Authority was handicapped by a bad sound balance, and Crosby, Stills and Nash by sloppy stage deportment. Creedence Clearwater Revival was refreshingly professional. These four young men—John Fogerty, lead guitar and lead singer; Tom Fogerty, rhythm guitar; Stu Cook, bass guitar; and Doug Clifford, drums—have been together for ten years. They know exactly what they are doing. They know how to do it, and when and for how long. And they know how to put it over.

They had the audience dancing in the aisles and in their seats. Yes, in their seats. If you think that one can't dance sitting down, you have never experienced a rock concert where everything is going right. There was a roar of applause at the beginning and end of every number—all familiar from the group's three record albums—and finally an honest-to-goodness standing ovation.

Solid Rock

The descriptive adjective that kept running through my head as they played was "solid." They are not a fancy group. No striking personality, no showy virtuosity, no exhibitionism and not a trace of gimmickry. Nothing idiomatically or stylistically out of the way, either. Although the sounds are all their own, the treatment recalls either traditional rhythm and blues or traditional country and Western, played at the fashionable decibel count of contemporary rock.

That's what the "revival" part of their name is about. Despite the high amplification and a heavy rock beat, this is a nostalgic music—nostalgic, that is, for those who grew up with Elvis Presley and Carl Perkins, or with Little Richard, Chuck Berry and Bo Diddley. It's a kind of back-to-the-roots rock, concerned not with rock as it is today, or as it may be tomorrow, but with the rock of rock 'n' roll and with the sources which converged in rock.

That's where the "Clearwater" comes in. It comes, actually, from a beer commercial which had the words "clear water, clear water" running through it. To the group this suggested the pure sources not of beer, but of rock. "Creedence" was the name of a mutual friend. It seemed appropriate to a music which has overtones of old-time faith and belief, so they kept it, odd spelling and all.

Here, in any case, is a group which sounds in public performance just as it sounds on records, a group independent of the multiple tracking embellishments of record studios and reinforcement or substitution by session men. They reminded me of those fine musicians you hear backing Johnny Cash and Hank Snow, or B.B. King and Ray Charles—inscrutable but indispensable, the difference being that in this case the ensemble itself is the star.

Chamber music, if you like—and if you can think of such a thing at 100 decibels or thereabouts!

Spectacular Love Song

Casals Conducts 100 Cellists

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—It was one of those evenings where everybody loved everybody else, but the most spectacular love song was reserved for the end, when Pablo Casals conducted 100 cellists on the stage of Philharmonic Hall in his own "Sardana." The occasion was a benefit concert for the American Symphony Orchestra free concert for children and the United Nations International School. It was indeed an occasion, with parquet tickets priced at \$125 (a gross of \$15,000 was taken in). And, above all, 100 cellists.

They filed on stage after Leopold Stokowski, Beverly Sills and Rudolf Serkin had had their turn. They came from all over the United States and from overseas as far as Denmark and France.

Dr. Armand Hammer of Los Angeles, president of the Occidental Petroleum Company, paid \$20,000 (\$73,600) for a Van Gogh view of the garden at his father's villa at Nuenen, painted in 1885. The same painting changed hands for \$18,750 (\$45,000) in November, 1968.

• Casals' Memoirs, Page 13

Japan. All had paid their own way and donated their services for this "Salut Casals." Nobody—or at least hardly anybody—for the stunt had previously been done. A few times had seen so many live cellists in one place. An estimated \$1 million worth of assorted Strads, Guarneri, Goffrilleri and other high-priced instruments were part of the show.

The 93-year-old Casals first made his appearance after the 88-year-old Stokowski had conducted his—Stokowski's—arrangement for brass instruments of Casals's "O Vos Omnes."

The stage cleared. Angie Brooks, president of the General Assembly of the United Nations, made a speech extolling the venerable cellist.

Then the parade started. Celists popped out of the wings like raindrops in a northeaster. The stage of Philharmonic Hall was just big enough to seat them in comfort. Celists need space. Casals came out to more cheers and another rising ovation. He looked at his doughty

Milko Kelemen's "Der Belagerungsstadt," an opera based on Camus's "La Peche," will enter the repertory of the Frankfurt Opera April 22, three months after its world premiere in Hamburg. Gabor Orosz will conduct the work in a staging by Ulrich Erborth and sets by Ekkehard Grubler.

Arts Agenda

R. S. Lord, university organist of the University of Pittsburgh, and the French organist Jean Langlais will be joint recitalists April 19 at 3 p.m. at the Church of Sainte-Clothilde in Paris. The program will be devoted to the works of Frescobaldi and Charles Tournemire. The recital is part of a series marking the centenary of the birth of Tournemire, composer and former organist at Sainte-Clothilde, who died in 1938.

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Movies in Paris

Depth, Dazzle in 'Zabriskie Point'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 16.—Misinformation—like bad news—travels swiftly and the derogatory reports on Antonioni's first American film, "Zabriskie Point," arrived here immediately after its New York premiere two months ago.

It may well be that critics in the United States were commenting on another version of this magnificent motion picture now at the Concorde-Pathe, the Quartier-Latin and the Biograph in English; for otherwise it is impossible to understand the vehemence of their denunciations.

The most frequently voiced complaint was that the film's scenario was of an incomprehensible density. Perhaps in another editing it was, but in its present form it is clarity itself, a simple fable about the grandiose dreams of life's springtime set against the scene of contemporary campus unrest and granite Babbletry.

A student at a California university, which has been occupied by a militant section of fellow scholars, tires of his colleagues' Mao-Marxist conferences and decides to cut these classes. A rugged individualist, distrustful of organization, he is more of an anarchist than his comrades. He is, as he says, not afraid to die, but he refuses to be bored to death.

Riot Flares

An ugly riot flares on the college grounds and the non-conformist "

Vixon Seen 'Holding the Fiscal Line'

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—President Nixon is "holding the line on the budget although it is the word from Treasury

Secretary David M. Kennedy, who warned that "if we lose too much out of the budget like the postal increase, we'll have to push very hard for taxes."

Mr. Kennedy's concern about the disappearing federal surplus was outlined to a meeting of businessmen and bankers in Honolulu on Monday. A partial text of his speech was made available here by Treasury officials yesterday.

The secretary's views coincided almost exactly with an analysis by Maurice Mann, assistant director of the budget, who said that the economy is about ready "to resume an upward course," but the recovery could get out of hand if the administration abandons its determination to maintain a budget surplus.

Mr. Kennedy did not elaborate further on the tax possibility. But he added that, if budget expenditures rise without compensating revenues, "monetary policy will have to take too much of the burden." In any case, he suggested that the administration may still have to pursue a rigorous anti-inflation policy "into next year."

Mr. Mann implied that in recent months the administration had feared the onset of a serious recession.

Presumably, this occurred when unemployment jumped from 3.5 to 4.3 percent between December and 1970.

As of now, Mr. Mann said, "a serious setback or slide . . . is highly unlikely."

Mr. Mann reiterated his disagreement with the view, articulated publicly by members of the President's Council of Economic Advisors Herbert Stein, that a change

in particular, he cited the increase in social security benefits, the pending pay boost for federal employees, the scheduled repeal of the 5 percent tax surcharge in July, "the real possibility of a budget deficit rather than the projected surplus for fiscal 1971."

Fed Role

He said that "it seems reasonable to expect that the Federal Reserve which has reduced the severity of its restrictive policy only slightly for a short time—would move rapidly toward more restraint in the event that inflation and inflationary psychology were rekindled."

At best, he estimated, the rate of U.S. inflation will have abated years end to an annual 4 percent, down from last year's 6 percent.

Turning to international monetary matters, he said that the strength of the dollar in light of U.S. inflation and a large deficit in its balance of payments "is an interesting anomaly."

But he cautioned, "it would be a serious mistake to assume that the U.S. may continue to run sizable deficits with impunity." He said it is "imperative that the U.S. improve the muscle tone of its economy and thus strengthen the position of the dollar in the world economy."

Interest rates, he said, should continue to edge toward lower nominal rates "can be expected to decline somewhat further, in step with short-term U.S. rates." But, warning against any "precipitous decline" are the facts that credit conditions on U.S. banks are likely to remain heavy, precluding any sharp reduction in their use of securities, and that Fed reserve requirements remain on U.S. banks above a certain level, which makes it unlikely that U.S. banks' lending will fall below the \$10 billion "floor."

"In long-term rates, he said, "it has more than 20 years for rates to reach the present level, and it will take a while for them to recede and find new plateau."

U.S. Eurodollar Use Increases in Week

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose by \$371 million in the week ended April 8, the Federal Reserve said yesterday.

There was a \$314 million decline the previous week. The latest increase in liabilities of banks to their overseas branches brings gross abilities to \$12.39 billion.

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Observer**Comedy Breaks Out**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — What a strange time. Nothing seems quite real, especially in Washington. These statesmen, are they really to be taken seriously?

Rep. Ford, for instance of Michigan, Republican leader of the House: A most serious gentleman. Not one to stoop to jokes, surely. And yet, well, here he is staring out of the telly, waving a copy of *Evergreen*, a magazine made famous to the extent that it is famous by *Bartabilla*, a comic-sado-masochistic cartoon character.

Now look here, says Rep. Ford, with his extremely serious face. We are going to have to impeach Justice William O. Douglas, because you see, he is allowing this *Evergreen* magazine, which I hold right here in my hand, to publish his works.

Surely, Rep. Ford cannot be serious. In spite of his serious face and his reputation for years of seriousness in the performance of his public duty. Even if there be something loathsome or odious to Blackstone, something smacking of judicial malfeasance, in Justice Douglas's choosing to publish in *Evergreen*—even if that be the case, surely Rep. Ford cannot want to have his President confronted with yet another vacant seat on the court.

Can Rep. Ford, one wonders, be teasing the President? "Hey, Mr. President, did you catch me on TV tonight? How'd you like to have another Hayworth-Carswell go-around on Bill Douglas's seat?" (Playful dig of elbow to presidential ribs.)

And the President? Can he be serious, standing there staring out of the telly, telling the Senate they won't have Dixie to kick around anymore because, gentlemen, Carswell is his last Southern nominee to the court?

The Senate kicking the South around, Mr. President? The Senate, without the famous filibusters of which Jim Crow would never have had a chance of surviving into the 1950s? The Senate, without the celebrated

indifference of which on civil rights we might have moved on to doing something about the race issue years before anyone had ever heard of Earl Warren?

It is a slight joke to be told at the attorney general's, Mr. President, but not on television. Surely, the President is not being serious.

And speaking of the attorney general, Mrs. Mitchell is surely not being serious, there on the telephone talking to the Gazette of Little Rock, Ark., in the athen hours between midnight and dawn.

You can tell from her lines that it must be a put-on. Nobody has proposed a political crucifixion in this country since William Jennings Bryan, the silver-tongued orator of the Plate, told the forgotten man of the Gaslight Age that Wall Street couldn't count him on a cross of gold. (He was wrong. Wall Street could and did.)

Republicans, Mrs. Mitchell is one have ever since had a smile and jest for orotund rhetoric of the silver-tongued orator of the Platine variety. One of them once observed that the Platine was a river six inches deep and two miles wide at the mouth. Surely Mrs. Mitchell could not have been serious, then, in urging that Sen. Fulbright—Sen. Fulbright?—be crucified on the high-speed press.

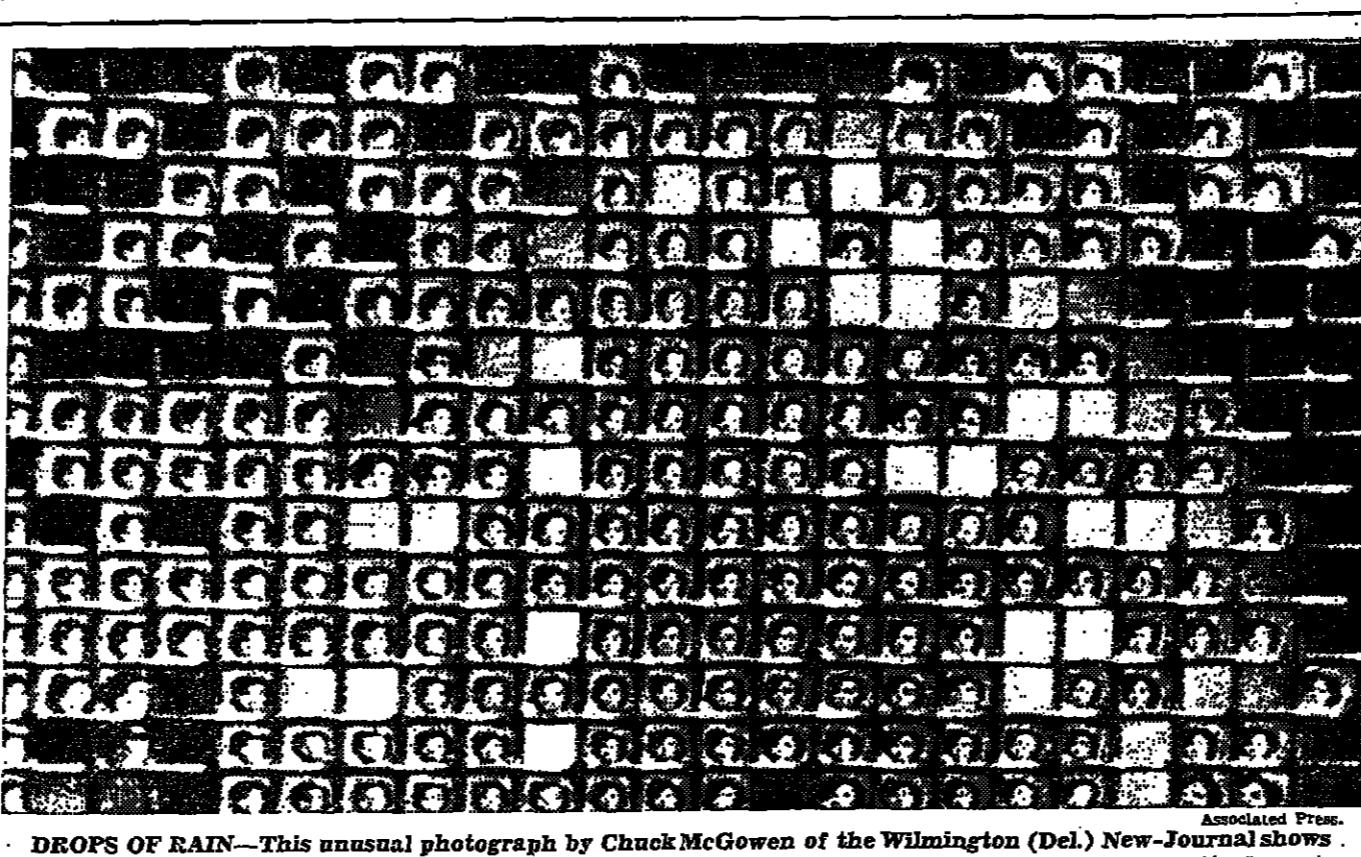
And Gov. Kirk, that dynamic Floridian. Can he be serious, standing there staring out of the telly at the hospital? Why a hospital? Well, you see, he is in the maternity ward. Mrs. Kirk has just been delivered of a child. And the governor is there playing—really now, this has all the outward trappings of being serious—playing George Wallace at the schoolhouse door.

Surely the governor cannot be serious. Surely Rep. Ford cannot be serious. Nor President Nixon. Nor Mrs. Mitchell.

It is a sobering thought, but it had better be said: All these people very probably believe they are being serious. Maybe the silly season has come early this year. In any case, things are bound to improve. Or so some optimist invariably insists.

In defiance of reason, The ship was late, I, B. Singer wrote. He waited. He recalled that the boy's mother had opted to go to Soviet Russia instead of to America. She and the boy then moved to Turkey, and finally managed to reach Palestine.

The boy's account recalled that he had known his father



DROPS OF RAIN—This unusual photograph by Chuck McGowen of the Wilmington (Del.) New-Journal shows his wife Judith reflected in the raindrops in a screen door. He used a 105 mm lens with closeup attachment.

Fathers and Sons, Literature and Reality

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK. April 16 (NYT).—In 1962, Isaac Bashevis Singer wrote a short story called "The Son," which told of his meeting with his son, whom he had not seen in 20 years.

Now the son—Israel Zamir (Hebrew for Singer)—has published his own version of the encounter, in the Tel Aviv newspaper Alhamishim.

The son was five years old when Singer left Poland for America in 1935, abandoning his wife and the boy. When the son—25-year-old member of a kibbutz—came to New York for a visit, his father was waiting for him at the schoolhouse door.

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In defiance of reason,

only from a few letters and from his mother's accounts.

"He wanted to come close to me and he found that he was offending me. His Hebrew was strange, a mixture of talmudic language and the Hebrew of the enlightenment. I was embarrassed by his style and I destroyed his letters. Sometimes for Rosh Hashanah (new year's) or for a birthday he would send me a few dollars, possibly when he was overcome by a feeling of fatherhood or guilt," Zamir writes in his story.

The son felt no affection for his father and rarely thought about him. "I imagined him as one of those American tourists who come to the kibbutz with a luxurious car, and through its window you can see the back of a fat neck . . . and the man stays for a short while, prays everything in a very loud voice, spreads boisterous smiles all over the place, and leaves as he came, in a cloud of dust, amid the children's dreams about the magical life across the ocean."

Zamir had seen photo—both it was blurred. Was he tall? Singer wondered. Had his blond

hair turned dark? He was coming from the past like a dream, and did not belong in the present.

What Is a Son?

What is a son, after all? He wondered, and suddenly his son was there—clothes shabby, hair tangled, back bent. He carried a wooden satchel and a paper package.

And the son saw his father:

average height, pale and thin.

They shook hands, and his father kissed him on the cheeks.

Singer felt himself quickly acquiring the authority of a father. "Like old friends who know one another's thoughts we did not need long explanations. He said to me almost without words: I understand that you could not stay with my mother. I have no complaints."

Riding home by taxi through a night lit by flashes of lightning and the brightness of neon, the son felt an oppressive silence. Cold sweat ran down his body. He wanted to explode "the rocks of silence, to tear down the barrier." There are

no chance incidents in the world, his father was saying to him: "If you are alive, it's a sign that you were meant to be alive."

The son recalled the terrible days of the flight from Russia, the cheap hotels in Istanbul; he remembered being stateless, without passport or money, "a prey to every knock on the door."

"He didn't send money," the son remembered. "He said he had none."

During the war, as the son learned and wrote, his father had terrible nightmares. He would see his wife and son in a convoy going to Auschwitz. Each time he would wake up distraught and begin saying his prayers.

For a minute I believed that blood is thicker than water," the son wrote, and it helped him slowly to remove some of the barriers between himself and his father.

Since their meeting in 1955, I, B. Singer has spent a great deal of time with his son, who is now married with two children of his own.

PEOPLE:**Spontaneous Poetry****Who Kneels It?**

Mr. Nixon presented eight foreign poets who are at Washington, D.C., for the International Poetry Festival at the Library of Congress with copies of Elizabeth Bishop's "Complete Poems," autographed by Patricia Nixon. Poet-anthropologist Louis Untermeyer, blushing his inspiration on the chocolate cookies he ate at the tea Wednesday in the Blue Room of the White House, spontaneously composed "An Ode to the Mini," which may have solved the politicians' old bugaboo of underemphasis and not being in the public eye enough was not found offensive by Thomas. The Inspector said the city's anti-obscenity ordinance was not violated because the aspiring D.A.'s nudity was shielded from the audience from the waist down by a jacket made of beer cases.

"I think that
I shall never see.
A lover.
Kneeler shown of knee"

to which William Jay Smith, poetry consultant to the Library of Congress added:

"And if the mind
continued to fall,
I shall not see
a knee at all."

Oh, well, poetry too is 10 percent inspiration and 90 percent perspiration. No sweat.

Jacqueline Onassis has requested that the unveiling of her White House portrait be delayed until one of her late husband, John F. Kennedy, can be shown at the same time. Aaron Shickler, a New York artist who painted Mrs. Onassis' portrait, has been requested by her to do the one of the late president.

The estranged husband of Maria Callas, Giovanni Battista Meneghini, bought the largest island in the Po River, La Bosolina, at an auction Wednesday for \$90,400. Meneghini said he will make no changes on the 91-acre island, which includes an 18th-century villa, and only bought it because he was afraid it would be turned into a tourist project by someone else.

Brigitte Bardot's three dogs are all alone at Madrague, her St. Tropez residence, with no one to care for them. Brigitte is in Paris and the caretakers of Madrague have quit because of incompatibility with Patrick Gilles, her chaperone servant.

Edward Elson, 37, declared his candidacy for district attorney of Madison, Wis. He went to the news conference nude and bared his platform, which included loosening of restraints on muddy and usage of marijuana. His wife, who was there, listened attentively as did police inspector Herman Thomas. Elson, who

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